

The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ON HAND. HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines of type, or its equivalent in space,
constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day	\$ 75
do 2 days	1 50
do 3 days	2 25
do 4 days	3 00
do 5 days	3 75
do 6 days	4 50
do 7 days	5 25
do 8 days	6 00
do 9 days	6 75
do 10 days	7 50
do 11 days	8 25
do 12 days	9 00
do 13 days	9 75
do 14 days	10 50
do 15 days	11 25
do 16 days	12 00
do 17 days	12 75
do 18 days	13 50
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do 20 days	15 00
do 21 days	15 75
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do 25 days	18 75
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do 28 days	21 00
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do 35 days	26 25
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do 40 days	30 00
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do 44 days	33 00
do 45 days	33 75
do 46 days	34 50
do 47 days	35 25
do 48 days	36 00
do 49 days	36 75
do 50 days	37 50
do 51 days	38 25
do 52 days	39 00
do 53 days	39 75
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do 55 days	41 25
do 56 days	42 00
do 57 days	42 75
do 58 days	43 50
do 59 days	44 25
do 60 days	45 00
do 61 days	45 75
do 62 days	46 50
do 63 days	47 25
do 64 days	48 00
do 65 days	48 75
do 66 days	49 50
do 67 days	50 25
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do 69 days	51 75
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do 84 days	63 00
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do 86 days	64 50
do 87 days	65 25
do 88 days	66 00
do 89 days	66 75
do 90 days	67 50
do 91 days	68 25
do 92 days	69 00
do 93 days	69 75
do 94 days	70 50
do 95 days	71 25
do 96 days	72 00
do 97 days	72 75
do 98 days	73 50
do 99 days	74 25
do 100 days	75 00

Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.00 per year each.

Special Notices, (if used and kept in the office, having

precedence of ordinary advertisements, \$1.00 per cent advance

on ordinary rates.

Notice of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Fire Com-

panies, etc., half price.

Advertisements not accompanied with directions will

be inserted (if for sale) and charged for accordingly.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in ad-

vance. This rule will be strictly enforced.

Advertisements will be collected quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. M. MAY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's

Block, opposite Myers House, corner Main and Mil-

waukee streets.

J. M. NEWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap-

pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. F. COLE, M. D.,

Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office at Dr. Cole's Hat Store

Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

M. H. JOHNSON,

Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the

Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

J. KNOWLTON & JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.

J. N. KNOWLTON, (J. H. JACKSON.)

JOHN WINANS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, under Central

Bank, Janesville, Wis.

J. W. D. FAIRBANK,

Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Dates

Nichols, North Main street.

WILLIAM MERRILL,

Attorney at Law and United States Court Commis-

sioner, Office in Jackson's block, Janesville, Wis.

ELDERGE & PEASE,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers

Block, Janesville, Wis.

T. M. ATHERTON,

Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, &c.

Abstracts of title furnished on short notice. Ad-

dress, West Main street, Janesville, Wis.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,

Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office and residence

Academy, a few rods north of Milwaukee street.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Maple

Block, Janesville, Wis.

J. H. PATTERSON, M. D.,

Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville,

Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer-

ican Express Office.

I. O. O. F.,

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 11, meets in Lappin's Block, on

Wednesday evening of each week, at 7 o'clock.

W. A. REYNOLDS,

Dentist, Office in Jackson & Smith's block, over the

Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Jackson's

Block, Janesville, Wis. Will furnish Abstracts of title

and Loan Money.

W. ROBINSON,

Architect, Designs and plans for both public and private

buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications,

building contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short

notice. Office in Lappin's block.

WANTED!

Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry

of the

REGULAR ARMY!

This Regiment offers superior

pay and advantages to all recruits.

J. A. DENELL.

First in Field and Last in Battle.

FREE EXHIBITION

at the

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

where the largest stock

will be exhibited to the community at large

FREE OF CHARGE,

and at such extreme

LOW PRICES

that it will astonish the oldest inhabitant. My stock

comprises the handsomest assortment of

Men's and Boys' Clothing,

of every kind, variety, style and color, made up ex-

clusively for this market.

Pants! Pants!

can be found at this institution in such immense vari-

ety that the most difficult can always be suited.

VESTS! VESTS!

I have the handsomest and most fashionable assort-

ment to be found anywhere, of every style and kind

too numerous to mention.

MR. GEORGE FENTON,

who is at the head of my

Merchant Tailoring Department,

is a gentleman of long experience and most excellent

taste, and will warrant a

PERFECT FIT AND ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Hats and Caps!

I have just received a large and splendid assort-

ment and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in

the market. My stock of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

cannot be surpassed by the largest establishment east

and which will be sold at prices that will surprise the

customer, and all other goods to be kept in

JANESVILLE.

Notwithstanding all the bustling pulling and blowing

of the one horse shop in the clothing business, the

Young America

is bound to

UNDERSELL THEM ALL,

and as long as the

Stars and Stripes shall wave

I'll assure the community that the country is safe, and

if you want to get any

Good and Substantial Clothing

call at the

Young America Clothing House,

and you will get them

Cheaper than the Cheapest.

M. HANSEN, Proprietor.

The Rochester

BOOT & SHOE STORE!

No. 1, Jackson & Smith's Block,

Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

N. SWAGER,

WOULD call the attention of the people of Janes-

ville, Rock and adjoining counties, to his increas-

ed facilities for manufacturing

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE

which he will sell at

Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself

he keeps a large stock of Imported Furniture, which

embraces everything needed for household use, and

which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest

style and superior quality.

Collars, of all sizes and trimmed in every variety

of style, constantly on hand.

Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

G. R. CURTIS

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY

KEEPS on hand a full stock of all articles belonging

to the Drug Trade, and of the

Best Quality,

and always sells at the

Lowest Prices.

Physicians are requested to examine quality and

price.

Painting Materials,

a full assortment.

Dye Stuffs, Machine Oil and Kerosene Oil

best quality and low price.

BURNING FLUID, ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE,

Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

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Kerosene and Fluid Lamps and Wicks.

DAILY GAZETTE.

For the Daily Gazette,
The First Epistle of Grant to the Cor-

inthians.

1. I, Grant, by the Grace of God and

special favor of the President of the United

States, General Commanding the Army of

the Republic, unto Benneburg and the ar-

my of Secession, which is at Corinth, peace

and the grace of God and the President

unto you.

2. Who comforteth us in all our tribulation,

that we may be able to comfort them

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HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
\$15 DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES BOLT, EDWARD BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines of space, or its equivalent in space, constitutes a square.	
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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 3 story block, East Milwaukee street. jan27dtf

J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's Block opposite Myers House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets. jan27dtf

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's Block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis. jan27dtf

S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Dr. H. H. H. Store, Residence, first doors south of the Baptist Church. jan27dtf

H. B. JOHNSON,
Deputy, Office in Jackson and Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. jan27dtf

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. A. A. JACKSON. jan27dtf

JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. jan27dtf

J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Office in Hyatt House, over Nicholas' Millinery, Janesville, Wis. jan27dtf

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. jan27dtf

ELDRIDGE & PEASE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. J. Z. R. PEASE. jan27dtf

T. M. ATHONSON,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, etc., Abstracts of Title furnished on short notice. Address, West Milwaukee, Iowa. jan27dtf

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Dr. H. H. H. Store, Academy st., a few rods northwest of Milwaukee freight depot. jan27dtf

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
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H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. jan27dtf

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday Evening of each week. I. A. PECKHAM, N. G. jan27dtf

P. D. SILVERMAN, M. D.,
Bottle Physician, may be consulted at N. Phinney's Hotel, Janesville, Wis., in all branches of his profession. Particular attention paid to chronic cases. Address, Bennett, Cassaday & Gibbs. jan27dtf

BENNETT, CASSADAY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money. jan27dtf

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detail drawings, specifications, building contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's Block. sep18dtf

WANTED!

Recruits for the 8th Regiment of Infantry of the

REGULAR ARMY!

THIS Regiment offers superior inducements to all patriotic men who are desirous of doing their duty to their country. Good Pay, Clothing, Rations and other necessities. By experience and steady service, a man can secure a comfortable and honorable discharge in three years.

Pay per Month, \$13, \$13, \$13.

In case a soldier becomes disabled, he is sure of a good home at the Soldiers' Rest, or a Pension for Life. Apply for further information, at No. 2, 2nd Light House block, at

G. S. AIKEN, 2d Lt., 8th Infantry U. S. Army, Recruiting Officer. jan27dtf

DR. S. J. DEWEY,

Oculist and Aurist!

OF ROCKFORD, ILL.

Will treat all diseases to which the Eye and Ear are subject. Dr. D. Dewey, a physician and a graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College, with an experience of ten years in the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear, has successfully treated the afflicted in nearly every case.

There are no needless charges made. Terms per case, \$3.50. jan27dtf

GUNSMITH.

THE undersigned has located his shop on the east of the Big Mill, up stairs, where he is prepared to Repair Guns, Pistols, Locks and Sewing Machines.

Keys Fitted, &c., &c.

POWDER AND SHOT
of the best quality constantly on hand.

Is Gun to let to any responsible persons. O. BROOKS, jan27dtf

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!!

JUST RECEIVED

J. A. DENELL.

First in Field and Last in Battle.

FREE EXHIBITION

at the

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

where the largest stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

will be exhibited to the community at large

FREE OF CHARGE,

and at such extreme

LOW PRICES

that it will astonish the most fastidious. My stock comprises the handsomest assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER WARE PLATED WARE

Spectacles, &c., &c.,

at the old stand, corner of Myers' Mill Block, where he will be pleased to meet any and all of the former patrons and as many new ones as may honor him with a call. His pledges from his old stand still better bargains than he can be had in the city or state.

Having had several years experience as a practical

WATCH REPAIRER,

four of which in this city, I can safely promise those having watches for repair that if they are entrusted to my care I will do them justice, and my charges will be moderate.

Clocks and Jewelry carefully and promptly repaired. ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.

On hand paid for old gold and silver.

J. A. DENELL.

In taking leave of my numerous customers, I can cheerfully recommend my successor, Mr. J. A. Denell, to their confidence, and as worthy of patronage from all who require any goods in his line. I shall be on hand most of the time at the old stand until spring. Those interested will please give me a call.

S. C. SPAULDING.

TIN! TIN! TIN!!!

IT IS A FACT THAT

W. G. BARKING

Keeps the best assortment of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

in the City of Janesville, and is selling it too at prices to compare with the times.

MILK PANS

at reduced prices, for cash. A full stock of

Cooking and Parlor Stoves

PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, &c.,

EAVE TROUGHS AND CONDUCTORS

ROOFING AND JOB WORK DONE TO ORDER.

Store on Triangle, west of the Hyatt House. may27dtf

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALERS

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET

JOHN H. BOESCH

MANUFACTURER

DEALERS

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JOHN H. BOESCH

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DEALERS

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET

JOHN H. BOESCH

MANUFACTURER

DEALERS

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET

JOHN H. BOESCH

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

For the Daily Gazette.

The First Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians.

1. I, Grant, by the Grace of God and special favor of the President of the United States, General Commanding the Army of the Republic, unto Beauregard and the army of Secession, which is at Corinth, peace and the grace of God and the President unto you.

2. Who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that ye may be able to comfort them who are in any trouble by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted.

3. And whether we be afflicted, it is for your consolation and salvation, which is effectual in the enduring of the same sufferings which we also suffer; or whether we be comforted it is for your consolation and salvation.

4. For we would not, brethren, have you ignorant of our trouble which came to us in Pittsburgh, that we were pressed out of measure, above strength, inasmuch that we despaired even of life.

5. But our hope of you is steadfast, knowing that as you are partakers of the sufferings at Shiloh so shall you be also of consolation.

6. For our rejoicing is this, the testimony of our conscience, that in simplicity and Godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God we have had our consolation in the world, and more abundantly to youward.

7. For we write none other things unto you than what ye know, or acknowledge; and I, trust, ye shall acknowledge even to the end, as also ye shall acknowledge us in part, that we greeted ye warmly at Shiloh even as ye did us at Pittsburgh.

8. And in this confidence I was minded to come unto you before that ye might have a second benefit, and to pass by into Corinth, and to come again out of Corinth into you, and with you pass on my way towards Memphis.

9. Moreover, I call God for a record up to my soul, that, to spare you, I come not as yet unto Corinth.

10. That, having not dominion over you, by faith ye stand.

11. But I determined this work myself, that I would not come again to you in heaviness.

12. For I make you sorry, who is he there that maketh me glad, but the same which is made sorry by me.

13. Oh ye Corinthians! our mouth is opened unto you, our heart is enlarged.

14. Ye are not straitened in us, but ye are straitened in your own bowels.

15. Though we walk in the flesh, notwithstanding our stay was prolonged at Savannah.

16. For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal but mighty through God to the putting down of strongholds;

17. Casting down rebellions and every vile thing that exalteth itself against the power of the government, and bringing into captivity every rebel to the obedience of the law.

18. For though I should boast somewhat more of our authority which the Lord has given us for the destruction of the Kingdom of Satan set up in Secession by the word of your master, I should not be ashamed;

19. For his letters, though meant to terrify, are not mighty or powerful, and his bodily presence is weak and his speech contemptible.

20. For we dare not make ourselves of the number, or compare ourselves with some that commend themselves; for such as measure themselves by themselves, and compare themselves among themselves are not wise.

21. But we will not boast of things without measure, but according to the measure of the rule which has been given us, a measure to reach unto you.

22. To lay down the law in the regions beyond you, that our dominion may be enlarged according to our rule, abundantly, extending even beyond Memphis.

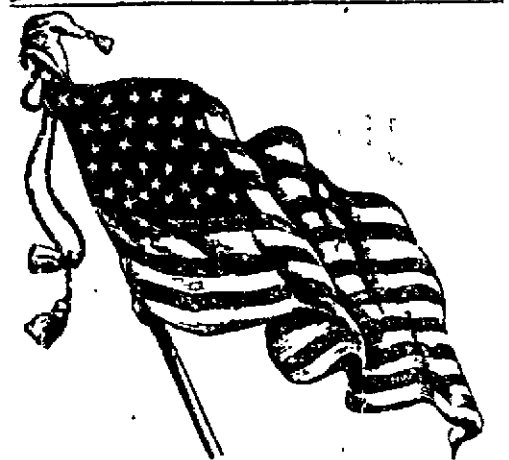
23. I say again, let no man think me a fool; if otherwise, yet as a fool receive me, that I may boast myself a little.

24. For ye suffer fools gladly, seeing ye yourselves are not wise.

25. If I must needs glory, I will glory of the things which concern mine infirmities, which held me in Savannah.

26. Behold, the third time I am ready to come unto you; but I will not be burdensome to you; for I seek not yours, but you.

27. I told you before, and foretell you, as if I were present, the second time; and being absent now I write to you who heretofore have rebelled, and



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us!

With Freedom's soul beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battle near Charleston.

The rebel account of the battle on James Island, near Charleston, is confirmed by an arrival at New York. Our forces under Gen. Benham were repulsed, with a loss of over 600. The Michigan 8th, especially, suffered severely. Benham, it appears, has returned to New York. Later accounts from Charleston, through rebel sources, represent that the federals continue their operations, and not without exciting the apprehensions of the rebels, as the Charleston Mercury is about to be removed to Columbia.

Important Changes.

The forces under Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been united, and placed under the command of Gen. Pope. The three first named generals, heretofore having distinct commands, retain them as chiefs of army corps, under Pope. The new commander is a brave and dashing officer, and we believe means to fight the rebels wherever he can reach them. To find these qualities, however, we do not think it would have been necessary to go out of the Shenandoah valley. However, the war is in the hands of the commander-in-chief, to direct as he sees fit. It will be submitted to his judgment, whether he like it or not, until the rebellion is crushed and peace restored. After that will come a fuller knowledge of what has been done, and a freer scope given to the investigation of the conduct of the war, and the acts and motives of the prominent actors in it.

BLUNT BUT RIGHT.—James G. Blunt, Major General Commanding at Fort Leavenworth, ordered Provost Marshal General Wm. A. Barrett, of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, to arrest B. B. Taylor and his associate editors of the Leavenworth Inquirer, and to seize the office and material used for printing the paper, for denouncing generals in the Union army—for censuring the President and for urging the doctrine of abolitionism. Now, by St. Paul, the good work goes bravely on. If all the abolition editors in the country could be arrested, on the next evening of treason would soon be come added. General Blunt, may God bless you and use you long continue in such good work.—La Crosse Democrat.

For a genuine, thorough-going lie, this is better than Brick Pomeroy's average performances. The character of the Leavenworth Inquirer was precisely the opposite of what the Democrat attributes to it, and it was suppressed solely for its southern proclivities. Evidently, the d—l has not visited La Crosse lately, or he would have taken "Brick" home with him as a right hand supporter of his throne.

Wisconsin State Bonds.

The Madison Journal of yesterday (26th) says: "We are informed by Treasurer Hastings that the loan commissioners have negotiated the sale of the \$200,000 issue of bonds, authorized by the legislature at its recent session. The bonds, we understand, have been sold at par, and will be delivered and paid for as soon as they can be filled up and signed after the receipt of the blanks from New York, which will probably be sometime in the early part of next month. This, we understand, disposes of all the bonds the state now offers for sale, with the exception of the \$50,000 issue. Bankers and others wishing to procure Wisconsin state bonds, will do well to bear in mind that this will be the last chance for obtaining them."

CASEY'S DIVISION.—We have seen several letters from officers belonging to Casey's division. They feel deeply grieved at the imputation upon the courage of Fair Oaks, and point to their hundreds of dead and wounded, and to the fact that they held back five times their number for two hours, and then retired with their faces to the foe, as evidence of their firmness. The charge of cowardice was equally cruel and unjust; and the brave fellows will yet be officially vindicated.—Albany Evening Journal.

FAIRBANKS UNREMARKED.—The Chicago Journal extracts the following from a letter received from a son of Sheriff Gray, an officer in the 51st Illinois regiment, dated "Camp near Booneville, Miss., June 8th":

"A raw cavalry recruit at the Tusculum river last Monday, found two or three weary-made men. He told his comrades that he was going to dig down and see how a dead seerch looked. He did so, and would you believe it he found a 64 pound cannon. So he tried another one and dug a 32 pounder. He then reported to his officers his adventures, who sent out a party to search. They found in all six heavy guns. They buried in graves with headboards properly marked with the name and regiment of the deceased. Since our arrival here, we have found several guns, in the woods, several guns, knives and swords, some of them very fine weapons."

A PATRIOTIC COUNTRY.—We see by the Muscatine Journal that the thirtieth company is now nearly completed in that county for the war against rebellion. Over five hundred men have shouldered their muskets in Muscatine county since the fall of Fort Sumter—over fifteen hundred of her best able citizens—and gone forth to sustain the government on the battle field. No other county in the state has sent forth so many soldiers, and yet Muscatine has only about 17,000 inhabitants. All honor to the patriotic county.—Dubuque Times.

Let our nervous wives and mothers calm their military fears. The gory name of the 13th (which has carried terror to so many rebel hearts!) has been modified. No more Lane expeditions stare us in the face. No more three-years-or-during-the-war tramps,—about to be,—to the tune of New Mexican quicksteps, tire us. No more sudden rushings into the thickest of thick fights appeal us. No more epistles to the Corinthians await our carrying. No more sunning at odoriferous bacon and populous pilot-bread—an unguaged by relish of any kind; not even the doubtful luxury of endless, meaningless marches over Godless, phlebotomizing Kansas in search of goodness knows what, unless it be horned frogs, future farms, or—red tape. No more brigadier making; nothing before us but pitchwork and peach orchards, berry patches, hen-roosts, and railroading. We are the tail-guard of the Lord knows how many brigades under nobody knows how many Quimbies, Dodges, Mitchells and Ditzlers. Said brigades are boldly, rapidly and gallantly pushing southward on the line of the M. & O. R. R., with the avowed but rash intention of cutting off, capturing and doubtless severely swearing a large force of rebel cavalry, said to be one hundred and fifty strong.

Fifty of our men are rebuilding the railroad bridge at this place; four companies under the Lieut. Colonel are occupying Union City, Tenn. The rest go black-berrying, help themselves to green apples, cherries, plums, mulberries, or chickens, milk secess cows, take sly peeps at the "peculiar institution," preach Unionism to the colored damsels and stupid "white trash," or lie in the shape of hospitable locusts and dream of home, sweet home, and "the gal I left behind me," who, by the way, is getting to be considerable of a gal, and demands more than the usual profusion of pink-eyed paper and picturesquely affectionate envelopes as the patriotic "4th" approaches, and occasioning more than the usual number of ardent longings for untenable furloughs and imaginary discharges. If prayer availed, and the prayers of the 13th are not at too great a discount at headquarters, this lengthened war for the perpetuation of the Union (I sometimes think, freedom and slavery, enlightenment and barbarism in the same family) will certainly close in time for the boys to celebrate the coming anniversary with becoming ceremonies, including a grand soiree at Lappin's Hall.

I was surprised to learn from the Gazette of the 10th that we were in an "enemy's country." Why bless me, I thought everybody knew Kentucky was the essence of "neutrality." Every thing she has is neutral—soil, climate, crops, streams—even the landmarks that root at our tent doors are neutrality shots. The people are neutral in everything, morals, politics, intelligence, manufactures; everything but ignorance, laziness and niggers.

It also shocked my military sense of propriety to learn that the "second relief" falls in at tattoo. That is decidedly the hour for the "first relief," and your somewhat apprehensive correspondent H. C. T. must hereafter govern himself accordingly, or lose his reputation as a "reliable historian." To be sure "lights out" is in the order at 9 p. m., as usual, but I do not notice that it is any more strictly enforced, or obeyed than usual, since we have touched Kentucky soil. On the whole, we are in about as much danger of an attack by rebels as we were at Camp Tredway. Certain it is that we have never been so near a fight as we were there on a certain cold night in front of Butler Allen's "shanty," nor has our dandiest colonel since had so favorable an opportunity to distinguish himself by brilliant sabre charges. Much as I was surprised at these statements, I was still more surprised at the statement of another correspondent that the "regiment numbered over eight hundred effective fighting men," and had "not a man in hospital," at a time when some were still in hospital at Fort Scott; some at Lawrence, some at Leavenworth, and just after leaving nearly forty at Fort Riley, four at Leavenworth, thirteen at St. Louis, and when some others were at the point of going to the post hospital at Columbus, where at least one has since died. As we had no regimental hospital at Columbus of course there were no patients in it. I have not known the regiment to exhibit at parade or review six hundred "effective fighting men" for the last four months.

THE NATIONAL TAX LAW.

ITS GENERAL CHARACTER—AMENDMENTS AS FINALLY PASSED.

From the New York Herald, June 24.

The tax bill which has been under consideration for so long a time, passed both houses of congress, by a decisive vote, yesterday afternoon.

We republish in another portion of this morning's issue our table of taxes imposed, with the amendments made since the bill was returned to the house for concurrence in the senate amendments.

The taxes imposed are of the following different classes, viz:

First.—A tax on persons and corporations engaged in certain pursuits, for licenses.

Second.—A tax in manufactured articles, products, etc., to be paid by the manufacturer or producer when he sells such articles or products.

Third.—A duty on incomes of individuals, railroad and steamboat companies, public officers and others.

Fourth.—Duties to be paid for stamps, which the bill requires to be affixed to certain papers, medicines, documents, etc.

Fifth.—A tax on the public which has been given to the provisions of the bill since it was first introduced into the house of representatives, there still seems to be some misunderstanding in the minds of many concerned relative to their duties and obligations. For instance, we have heard it stated that a large proportion of the manufacturers are under the impression that the tax of three per cent. on the value of their fabrics is to be levied only on the amount of profit arising from the sale thereof. Such, however, is not the fact. The duties are to be levied on the entire value of the manufactured articles. The manufacturers, in addition to this duty, are required to pay, in common with all other

persons who receive or sell six hundred dollars per annum, a tax on the amount of income in excess of that sum, the rate of taxation increasing as the amount of income increases. The former duty will not in reality be paid entirely by the manufacturer, but will be derived mostly from the consumer, who will pay it in the enhanced cost of the article consumed. The manufacturer will be able to recover back, under the present rules of trade, all of the taxes he pays on the products of his mill, and will thus be required to contribute largely towards the support of the government.

It is the custom for manufacturers to dispose of their goods to customers who agree to make payment at the expiration of three, six or nine months. But the taxes are to be paid to the government at the time the goods are sold or delivered, for consumption or sale, and hence the manufacturer will be deprived of the use of the money expended for material and of that paid for taxes. In this view of the subject it would appear that the burden of taxation will bear heavily on the class of which we have spoken. The effect of the provision requiring payment of the taxes on goods at the time of delivery will be either to increase to the consumer the price to be paid by an amount considerably in excess of that which has been paid for taxes, or to work a revolution in trade by inducing manufacturers to sell only to cash customers.

The tax bill is to go into effect on the 1st of August. A large portion of the people of the northern states will be called on for the income tax, concerning the payment of which an erroneous impression is prevalent. It is not to be paid immediately, on the income and profits of the year already passed, but will become due on the 1st of May, 1863, and is to be levied on the income for the year preceding. A limit is placed to the time in which the tax shall be in operation, the date fixed for it to cease being 1866.

The conference committee agreed on most of the amendments proposed by the senate. Some questions in which the two houses of congress differed were settled by compromise. By reference to the compilation it will be seen that the tax on manufactured tobacco has been changed, as also has that on cigars. Other changes in the rates levied will also be found there noted.

In the passage of the bill through the senate a change was made, important both to the taxpaying community and to those seeking offices. The amount of compensation fixed for assessors (one of the principal classes of officers) by the law was three dollars per day, and one dollar for each dollar of taxes on the tax list furnished by them to the collectors. This sum was increased to five dollars per day, the commission on the names remaining the same. The compensation allowed these officers will amount to a large item in the national expenditures; for if there should be 60,000 taxable persons in each assessment district it would reach, for each one, the sum of \$2,000 per annum.

The tax gatherers, from whose presence we have heretofore been freed, will soon be in our midst. Were the object for which the taxes are levied less patriotic, the people might feel oppressed by the burden. As it is, but few will be found mean enough to grudge furnishing their mite towards the support of the government and the punishment of traitors.

From the Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ORIGINAL BILL.

Among the more important amendments to the bill are the following:

On all mineral coals, except such as are known to the trade as "pea coal," and dust coal, 34 cents per ton; provided that, for all contracts of lease for coal lands made before the 1st of April, 1862, the lessee shall pay the tax.

Tobacco—cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems—valued at more than 30 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound; valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound.

Smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, 5 cents per pound.

Snuff, manufactured of tobacco ground dry, of all descriptions, 20 cents per pound.

Cigars, valued at over \$5 per 1,000, \$1.50 per thousand; valued at over \$5 and not over \$10 per 1,000, \$2 per thousand; valued at over \$10 and not over \$20 per 1,000, \$2.50 per thousand; valued at over \$20 per 1,000, \$3.50 per thousand.

On all cloth, and all textile or knitted or felted fabrics, of cotton, wool or other materials, before the same has been dyed, printed, bleached or prepared in any other manner, a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

On and after October next, a tax of one-half a cent shall be paid on cotton.

Whenever a duty is imposed upon any article, removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on and after the 1st of July next.

No duty is to be levied upon any sales by judicial or executive officers, making auction sales by virtue of a judgment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by executive or administrative officers.

Whisky, taxed at one cent per gallon. No tax on rectified or mixed per gallon.

The tax on watches and piano fortes is stricken out.

On all horned cattle exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale 30 cents a head. On all calves and cattle under that age, slaughtered for sale, five cents a head, and on all hogs exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceed twenty in any one year, ten cents a head.

Steam railroads and steamboats pay three per centum. Railroads using other power than steam, and ferryboats, 12 per centum, and toll bridges, three per centum on the gross amount of all receipts.

Foreign passports, issued from the office of the secretary of state, \$3.

When annual gain, profit or income exceed the sum of 600, but not \$10,000, a duty of three per centum on the above first named sum. If the income exceeds \$10,000, a duty of five per centum upon all over \$600.

Any telegraphic dispatch, or message, when the charge for the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents, one cent; when the charge for the first ten words exceeds twenty cents, three cents.

Each policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made on real or personal property, of any description, whether by agreement, by the sea or by fire, or by other perils of any kind, made by an insurance company or its agents, twenty-five cents.

The dog tax of \$1 is stricken out.

In computing the allowance of drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed in addition to the three per centum duty which shall have been paid on said articles, a drawback of five mills per pound in all cases where the duties imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof has been previously paid. The amount of the allowance to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the commissioners of internal revenue under the directions of the secretary of the treasury.

So much of the act of August last, as imposes a direct tax of \$20,000,000 on the

United States, shall only be held to operate the levy and collection of one tax to the amount, and no other tax shall be levied under and by virtue thereof, until the 1st of April, 1865, when the same shall be in full force and effect.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 26. Special to Post.—There are flying rumors in the city to-day that Earl Russell has sent a communication to Secretary Seward protesting against the conduct of Gen. Butler towards the women of New Orleans. The rumor is probably without foundation, but if it is true that Earl Russell has made such a protest, he will get a tart reply.

A new slave case is before the war department. A Maryland slave owner attempted to capture a fugitive slave in Alexandria, but the military authorities in the city refused to take the process and would not give up the negro. The owner immediately appealed to the war department.

New York, June 26. The mayor voted the appropriation of \$50,000 for St. Joseph hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers within the province of the municipal government. An accident occurred on the Camden and Albany railroad, yesterday, by which one car was demolished and four others precipitated into the canal near Trenton. One man connected with Capt. Cook's Massachusetts battery was drowned, and 20 horses killed. The accident was caused by a detached train.

WASHINGTON, June 26. Flag Officer Davis' report of the White river affair says that the enemy killed the men were shot by the enemy while in the water.

Flag Officer Farragut communicates a report of the encounter between our gunboats in the Mississippi and the rebel army in the vicinity of Grand Gulf. The Wassetukon and Itasca were sent down to attack some earthworks in process of erection. They found a battery of rifled guns and 600 artillerymen ready to receive them. A vigorous fight ensued. The fort being a serious obstacle to have in the rear of the boats, Commander Palmer brought down the remainder of his squadron and shelled them out.

Gen. McClellan says the affair of the 25th is perfectly successful. All is quiet.

Banks, McDowell and Fremont have consolidated into an army called the army of Virginia, commanded by Gen. Pope. Fremont commands the first army corps, Banks the second and McDowell the third.

McCall's division, 10,000 strong, has reached McClellan, besides several thousand other troops.

In the senate the Humphrey impeachment case was decided, and a verdict of guilty rendered.

General Grant has assumed the command of the district of West Tennessee. He has appointed Col. Webster commander of the post; Col. Hillyer, provost marshal of the district, and Lieut. Col. Anderson provost marshal of Memphis. The Union meeting, yesterday, was attended by 2,000 citizens.

A full Union ticket was nominated for city officers. Five hundred bales of cotton were shipped north yesterday.

The Grenada Appeal, of the 19th, states that ten mortar boats passed Rodney, coming up. Beauregard denies, in a letter to the Mobile News, the capture of 10,000 prisoners by General Pope. Says from 100 to 200 stragglers will cover all he took.

The Grenada Appeal, of the 20th, says that the rebel army of Mississippi has been greatly reinforced and the health of the soldiers improved.

The Jackson Mississippi says—The enemy have fallen back from Holly Springs.

WASHINGTON, June 26. Two rebel officers have arrived at City Point on their return to Fort Warren, as the rebel government will make no more individual exchanges till the United States agrees upon a general exchange. Prentiss and 50 others, taken at Shiloh, have been removed to Atlanta. A dispatch from Chattanooga says: The federals stampeded after their leaving everything behind.

The Charleston Mercury says all was quiet on Sunday at James Island, but the enemy were busy throwing up earthworks.

CHICAGO, June 26. The steamer Memphis, from Liverpool via Nassau, ran the blockade yesterday. She had aboard Mr. Ward late minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods. The Memphis is a new iron steamer.

CHICAGO, June 26. Special to Chicago Tribune.—Gen. Lew. Wallace and about twenty of his staff arrived from Memphis this morning, and are now at the St. Charles. His destination is unknown.

Col. Fry, the rebel commander at St. Charles, captured by Col. Fitch, arrived last evening on the naval hospital ship Red Rover, and is now at the Mount City hospital; very dangerously wounded.

Trustworthy information has been received that the confederate generals Bragg and Pillow are at Vicksburg with 30,000 men, including nearly all the remnant of Beauregard's army which have not been sent to Richmond and Charleston.

James B. Kimball, of Chicago, son of Walter Kimball, chief engineer of Com. Farragut's flag ship, Hartford, below Vicksburg, was badly wounded a few days since. He was on shore with a foraging party when a guerrilla band opened upon them with the result above indicated. The wounds are severe but not considered dangerous.

Memphis, June 24. Gen. U. S. Grant and staff arrived in this city last evening, having ridden the distance from Corinth, making forty miles of it yesterday, and consuming but three days in the arduous journey.

The city election in Memphis takes place on Thursday, the 26th inst. There are a diversity of candidates.

Col. Slack, this morning, issued an order setting forth that every man before voting should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, the same as when getting a pass to go north. All officers refusing to do so are to be arrested and handed over to the authorities of the United States government, to be dealt with as not desiring the restoration of said government.

The penalty for an elector is of course not being allowed to vote at all.

The railroads leading to Columbus, Ky., will be opened by Major Sharp, and operating in a week. A heavy force is working to the end. Communication with Cairo will then be much shorter.

The road to Corinth will be opened in a few days, and then to Hartselle, and Northern men are flooding this city with goods of all descriptions. In a week one-half the lately arrived will want to go back.

I am informed by Major Sharp that the Memphis and Charleston railroad is now in running order to Grand Junction, this important work having just been completed. The first train, under United States auspices, will run to-night, the rolling stock being already equipped. We have just had news from St. Charles, Ark., that Colonel Fitch's command as yet remains in undisturbed possession of the batteries of Villa Ridge. If the enemy is in the vicinity he

keeps very quiet. Some of the transports lately been out on an expedition of reconnaissance, and passed as far as eighty miles up the White river, removing obstructions, &c. The trip was not made without incurring considerable danger, the enemy meeting them in guerrilla parties on the river banks, frequently firing on the Indiana boys; still the 40th seemed rather to like it, and are anxious to be reinforced that they may go further into the interior and clear out confederate marauders and cotton burners. The trip was made without the protection of the gunboats, the water being too low for them.

Vicksburg advices to the 17th, say that the federals fired half a dozen shots from their lower battery on Sunday. Considerable cotton has been burned in Madison parish.

The South Carolinian of the 17th, has positive advices that the authorities of France have formally recognized the confederate states of America. They came from a private dispatch from Richmond as usual.

The rebel Colonel John H. Morgan, is to fill a place in Stonewall Jackson's army, vacated by the death of Ashby.

The Knoxville Register of the 14th, reports all quiet at Chattanooga.

Memphis, June 25—8 A. M. The Union meeting yesterday was a moderate success.

The mayor, John Park, and three aldermen have taken the oath of allegiance. The rest of the city officers refuse.

The telegraph line is now open from Jackson to Columbia, Ky., and Cairo, Ill., and commercial dispatches will be received this evening.

Advices from Richmond, dated June 20, have been received.

The naval committee declared the burning of the steamer Virginia (Merrimack) in James River uncalled for.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CITY POINT, June 26. Last night one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the rebels on the Petersburg road, but without casualties on either side according to their own account of the affair.

Gen. Longstreet issued a flaming address to his troops on Monday, in view of the great conflict imminent, inciting to new deeds of heroism and advising them to aim low and make sure of the mark.

The official lists of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published. Eighty-five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and missing of 5,897.

The rate of postage on letters in the southern confederacy has been raised from 5 to 10c.

WASHINGTON, June 26. The British post office department has withdrawn its proposition made in 1857, and formally accepted by Postmaster Gen. Blair, in November last, for a reduced rate of international letter postage; from 25 to 12c, between the countries.

The United States post office department did not anticipate this withdrawal, after the subject was favorably reported by the present postmaster general upon the British basis. This result is much to be regretted.

BURST CHIMNEY.—A dashing reconnaissance was made by Capt. Keenan, with two companies of cavalry, to James river, on Saturday. The captain understood from citizens residing on James river that a gunboat had of late been signaling the shore as if anxious to communicate with our land forces. He obtained permission to undertake to communicate with her. He found Gen. Henry A. Wise held a position opposite Fort Darling with 6,000 troops, constituting the extreme right of the rebel army. The pickets of the rebels reached along the river bank several miles below, and as they were closely posted, the captain determined to hazard the probability of capture, and go aboard alone. He penetrated in the early morning the enemy's picket line, and forced a negro to show him the way to the Galena. Capt. Keenan holding a pistol to the negro's head to prevent treachery. He remained on board the Galena till daylight and then rejoined his command, having accomplished his purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 26. The following orders have been issued:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 186.—The "alterment of bodies on the field of battle being found prejudicial to the health of the troops is strictly prohibited. By command of MAJ. GEN. MCCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 26. The extra issue of whisky heretofore ordered will be immediately discontinued. All commanding officers are enjoined strictly to enforce the existing orders directing that no coffee be served to troops, immediately after review.

By command of MAJ. GEN. MCCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, June 26. Tribune's correspondence.—We have excellent authority for saying that the evidence already taken before the judiciary committee of the house in the case of Den Wood is stronger than that which expelled Sumner Bright, and that Wood's expulsion from the house is certain.

The bill to carry into effect the recent slave trade treaty with Great Britain, which passed the senate, with only four negative votes, cast by Carlisle, Kennedy, Powell and Sallabury, creates three judges at a \$25,000 salary each, and three arbitrators.

New York, June 27. The steamer Philadelphia from Beaufort and Ericsson from Key West, 18th and Port Royal 23d, has arrived. The Ericsson brings Gen. Benham and staff, and other passengers, and 67 soldiers wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near Charleston. The United States troops under Benham made an attack at 4 A. M., of the 16th, and were repulsed, after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of 608 killed, wounded and missing. The 16th of the 8th had but 200 men left at roll call. The New York 79th suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of our gunboats. The account of the fight, copied from the Charleston papers, is correct.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

Memphis, June 26. The Little Rock Democrat says there are in Arkansas and Tennessee 12,000 federals scattered over a large extent of country, the largest body, 5,000 to 6,000, are in the vicinity of Batesville.

Latest.—They have crossed White river, and are retreating towards Memphis.

Special to Journal, Quincy, June 27.—Guerrilla parties which have been forming all winter in north-eastern Missouri, are now in an effective shape, and well armed, having a number of small cannon. They number about 700; part of this gang attacked a small party of state troops, Wednesday, near Monticello, killing eight and wounding a number more. Guerrilla loss not ascertained.

New York, June 27. The following are among the wounded at James Island: G. D. Allen, amputation of the thumb, S. J. D. Donahue, grape shot in shoulder, the 8th Michigan.

The New York Progress, of the 21st, reports that the rebels at Kingston and Goldsboro are living on half rations and frequently deserting. The rebel pickets had been Tuscarora and destroyed part of the railroad. It was reported that 15 rebels had been killed at Fisherville by the explosion of a shell thrown by one of our gunboats, which did not burst at the time it was fired.

New York, June 27. Flour receipts 22,163 barrels, market 5c better; sales 15,000 barrels, 4.25 to 4.50 super western, 4.70 to 4.95 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 124, 132 bush., market active and 12c better; sales 150,000 bushels, 1.01 to 1.09 Chicago spring, 1.05 to 1.12 Milwaukee club, 1.13 number Iowa, 1.20 to 1.26 common white western, 1.21 to 1.23 good winter red western. Stocks better, fair business, Tennessee 6c 58 1/2, Virginia 56c, Missouri 51 1/2.

MILWAUKEE, June 27. Flour firm. Wheat 23c higher, closing firm at 83 1/2 for No. 1 and 79 1/2 for No. 2.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

Metropolitan Steam Dye Works. Sidney Kalisch, No. 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams.

DYER AND CLEANER of all kinds of all kinds of Silk & Woolen Goods, Crapes, Shawls, &c. All work done in this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Orders by express promptly attended to.

FAIRBANKS SCALES of all kinds. Also, WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LITTON PRESS, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 172 Lake street, Chicago. For sale in Janesville by R. J. HARRISON, 52-10 careful to buy only the Genuine.

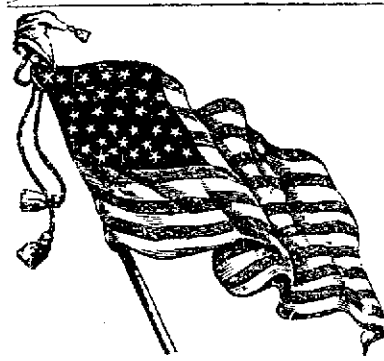
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS Photograph Portraits. We have just received another large invoice of Photograph Albums, some beautiful styles—Splendid.

Photographs of Gov. Harvey, with his own signature, for sale. J. J. DEARBORN.

REMOVAL. THE JEWELRY STORE OF WEBB & LEE (has been removed to Lappin's Corner, for, Main and Milwaukee sts.)

Keep Your Feet Dry. B. Y. using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents.

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE. REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK to the Opposite Side of Main Street.</



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe falls before us
With Freedom's soul we tread o'er his feet,
And Freedom's banner streams over us!

The Battle near Charleston.

The rebel account of the battle on James Island, near Charleston, is confirmed by an arrival at New York. Our forces under Gen. Benham were repulsed, with a loss of over 600. The Michigan 8th, especially, suffered severely. Benham, it appears, has returned to New York. Later accounts from Charleston, through rebel sources, represent that the federals continue their operations, and not without exciting the apprehensions of the rebels, as the Charleston Mercury is about to be removed to Columbia.

Important Changes.

The forces under Gens. Fremont, Banks and McDowell have been united, and placed under the command of Gen. Pope. The three first named generals, heretofore having distinct commands, retain them as chiefs of army corps, under Pope. The new commander is a brave and dashing officer, and we believe means to fight the rebels wherever he can reach them. To find these qualities, however, we do not think it would have been necessary to go out of the Shenandoah valley. However, the war is in the hands of the commander-in-chief, to direct as he sees fit, and all must submit to his judgment, whether they like it or not, until the rebellion is crushed and peace restored. After that will come a fuller knowledge of what has been done, and a freer scope given to the investigation of the conduct of the war, and the acts and motives of the prominent actors in it.

BLUNT BUT RIGHT.—James G. Blunt, Major General Commanding at Fort Leavenworth, ordered Provost Marshal General Wm. A. Barstow, of the 3d Wisconsin cavalry, to arrest B. B. Taylor and his associate editors of the Leavenworth Inquirer, and to seize the office and material used for printing the paper, for denouncing generals in the Union army—for censuring the President, for urging the doctrine of abolitionism. Now, by St. Paul, the good work goes bravely on. If all the abolition editors in the country could be arrested, one of the next eggs of treason would soon be added to the list. General Blunt may God bless you and may you long continue in such good work.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

For a genuine, thorough-going lie, this is better than Brick Pomeroy's average performances. The character of the Leavenworth Inquirer was precisely the opposite of what the Democrat attributes to it, and it was suppressed solely for its southern proclivities. Evidently, the d—l has not visited La Crosse lately, or he would have taken "Brick" home with him as a right hand supporter of his throne.

Wisconsin State Bonds.

The Madison Journal of yesterday (26th) says:—"We are informed by Treasurer Hastings that the loan commissioners have negotiated the sale of the \$200,000 issue of bonds, authorized by the legislature at its recent session. The bonds, we understand, have been sold at par, and will be delivered and paid for as soon as they can be filled up and signed after the receipt of the blanks from New York, which will probably be sometime in the early part of next month. This, we understand, disposes of all the bonds the state now offers for sale, with the exception of the \$50,000 issue. Bankers and others wishing to procure Wisconsin state bonds, will do well to bear in mind that this will be the last chance for obtaining them."

CASEY'S DIVISION.—We have seen several letters from officers belonging to Casey's division. They feel deeply grieved at the imputation upon their courage at Fair Oaks and point to their hundreds of dead and wounded, and to the fact that they held back five times their number for two hours, and then retired with their face to the foe, as evidence of their firmness. The charge of cowardice was equally cruel and unjust; and the brave fellows will yet be officially vindicated.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

REBEL CANNON UNEARTHED.—The Chicago Journal receives from a letter received from a son of Sheriff Gray, an officer in the 51st Illinois regiment, dated "Camp near Boonville, Miss, June 25th":

"A raw cavalry recruit at the Tusculum river last Monday, found two or three newly made secret graves. He told his comrades that he was going to dig down and see how a dead seerch looked. He did so, and would you believe it he found a 64 pound cannon. So he tried another one and dug a 32 pounder. He then reported to his officers his adventures, who sent out a party to search. They found in all six heavy guns, all buried to graves with headboards properly marked with the name and regiment of the deceased. Since our regiment has been here, we have found secreted, in the woods, several guns, knives and swords, some of them very fine weapons."

A PATRIOTIC COUNTY.—We see by the Muscatine Journal that the thirtieth company is now nearly completed in that county for the war against rebellion. Over fifty hundred men have volunteered their muskets in Muscatine county since the fall of Fort Sumter—over fifteen hundred of her bona fide citizens—and gone forth to sustain the government on the battle field. No other county in the state has sent forth so many soldiers, and yet Muscatine has only about 17,000 inhabitants. All honor to the patriotic county.—*Dubuque Times.*

From the Thirtieth Regiment.

Let our nervous wives and mothers calm their military fears. The gory name of the 13th (which has carried terror to so many rebel hearts!) has been modified. No more Lane expeditions stare us in the face. No more three-years-or-during-the-war tramps,—about to be,—to the tune of New Mexican quicksteps, tire us. No more sudden rushings into the thickest of thick fights appal us. No more a-pistols to the Corinthians await our carrying. No more snuffing at odoriferous bacon and populous pilot-bread undisturbed by relish of any kind; not even the doubtful luxury of endless, meaningless marches over Godless, phlebotomizing Kansas in search of goodness knows what, unless it be horned frogs, future farms, or—red tape. No more brigadier making; nothing before us but patchwork and peach orchards, berry patches, hen roosts, and railroad. We are the tail-guard of the Lord knows how many brigades under nobody knows how many Quimbies, Hodges, Mitchells and Deitzlers. Said brigades are boldly, rapidly and gallantly pushing southward on the line of the M. & O. R., with the avowed but rash intention of cutting off, capturing and doubtless severely swearing a large force of rebel cavalry, said to be one hundred and fifty strong.

Fifty of our men are rebuilding the railroad bridge at this place; four companies under the Lieut. Colonel are occupying Union City, Tenn. The rest go black-berried, help themselves to green apples, cherries, plums, mulberries, or chickens, milk secess cows, take sly peeps at the "peculiar institution," preach Unionism to the colored damels and stupid "white trash," or lie in the shape of hospitable lousts and dream of home, sweet home, and "the gal I left behind me," who, by the way, is getting to be considerable of a gal, and demands more than the usual profusion of pink-eyed paper and picturesquely affectionate envelopes as the patriotic "th" approaches, and occasioning more than the usual number of ardent longings for unattainable furloughs and imaginary discharges.

If prayer avails, and the prayers of the 13th are not at too great a discount at headquarters, this lengthened war for the perpetuation of the Union (I sometimes think, freedom and slavery, enlightenment and barbarism in the same family) will certainly close in time for the boys to celebrate the coming anniversary with becoming ceremonies, including a grand *arrivee* at Lappin's Hall.

I was surprised to learn from the Gazette of the 10th that we were in an "enemy's country." Why bless me, I thought everybody knew Kentucky was the essence of "neutrality." Every thing she has is neutral—soil, climate, crops, streams—even the landmarks that root at our tent doors are neutrality shots. The people are neutral in everything, morals, politics, intelligence, manufactures; everything but ignorance, laziness and biggers.

It also shocked my military sense of propriety to learn that the "second relief" falls in at tattoo. That is decidedly the hour for the "first relief," and your somewhat apprehensive correspondent H. C. T. must heretofore govern himself accordingly, or lose his reputation as a "reliable historian." To be sure "lights out" is the order at 9 p. m., as usual, but I do not notice that it is any more strictly enforced or obeyed than usual, since we have touched Kentucky soil. On the whole, we are in about as much danger of an attack by rebels as we were at Camp Tredway. Certain it is that we have never been so near a fight as we were there on a certain cold night in front of Settle Allen's "shanty," nor has our dandiest colonel since had so favorable an opportunity to distinguish himself by brilliant sabre charges. Much as I was surprised at these statements, I was still more surprised at the statement of another correspondent that the "regiment numbered over eight hundred effectual fighting men," and had "not a man in hospital," at a time when some were still in hospital at Fort Scott, some at Lawrence, some at Leavenworth, and just after leaving nearly forty at Fort Riley, four at Leavenworth, thirteen at St. Louis, and when some others were at the point of going to the post hospital at Columbus, where at least one has since died. As we had no regimental hospital at Columbus of course there were no patients in it. I have not known the regiment to exhibit at parade or review six hundred "effectual fighting men" for the last four months. VID.

THE NATIONAL TAX LAW.

ITS GENERAL CHARACTER—AMENDMENTS AS FINALLY PASSED.

From the New York Herald, June 24.

The tax bill which has been under consideration for so long a time, passed both houses of congress, by a decisive vote, yesterday afternoon.

We republish in another portion of this morning's issue our table of taxes imposed, with the amendments made since the bill was returned to the house for concurrence in the some amendments.

The taxes imposed are of the following different classes, viz:

First.—A tax on persons and corporations engaged in certain pursuits, for licenses.

Second.—A tax on manufactured articles, products, etc., to be paid by the manufacturer or producer when he sells such articles or products.

Third.—A duty on incomes of individuals, railroad and steamboat companies, public officers and others.

Fourth.—Duties to be paid for stamps, which the bill requires to be affixed to certain papers, meditations, documents, etc.

Notwithstanding the publicity which has been given to the provisions of the tax bill since it was first introduced into the house of representatives, there still seems to be some misunderstanding in the minds of many concerned relative to their duties and obligations. For instance, we have heard it stated that a large proportion of the manufacturers are under the impression that the tax of three per cent. on the value of their fabrics is to be levied only on the amount of profit arising from the sale thereof. Such, however, is not the fact. The duties are to be levied on the entire value of the manufactured articles. The manufacturers, in addition to this duty, are required to pay, in common with all other

persons who receive over six hundred dollars per annum, a tax on the amount of income in excess of that sum, the rate of taxation increasing as the amount of income increases. The former duty will not in reality be paid entirely by the manufacturer, but will be derived mostly from the consumer, who will pay it in the enhanced price of the article consumed. The manufacturer will be scarcely able to receive back, under the present rules of trade, all of the taxes he pays on the products of his mills, and will thus be required to contribute largely towards the support of the government.

It is the custom for manufacturers to dispose of their goods to customers who agree to make payment therefor at the expiration of three, six or nine months. But the taxes are to be paid to the government at the time the goods are sold or delivered; for consumption or sale, and hence the manufacturer will be deprived of the use of the money expended for material and of that paid for taxes. In this view of the subject it would appear that the burden of taxation will have heavily on the class of which we have spoken. The effect of the provision requiring payment of the taxes on goods at the time of delivery will be either to increase to the consumer the price to be paid by an amount considerably in excess of that which he has paid for taxes, or to work a revolution in trade, by inducing manufacturers to sell only to cash customers.

The tax bill is to go into effect on the 1st of August. A large portion of the people of the northern states will be called on for the income tax, concerning the payment of which an erroneous impression is prevalent. It is not to be paid immediately, on the income and profits of the year already passed, but will become due on the 1st of May, 1863, and is to be levied on the income for the year preceding. A limit is placed to the time in which the tax shall be in operation, the date fixed for it to cease being 1865.

The conference committee agreed on most of the amendments proposed by the senate. Some questions in which the two houses of congress differed were settled by compromise. By reference to the compilation it will be seen that the tax on manufactured tobacco has been changed, as also has that on cigars. Other changes in the rates levied will also be found there noted.

In the passage of the bill through the senate a change was made, important both to the taxpayer community and to those seeking offices. The amount of compensation for assessors (one of the principal classes of offices) by the house was three dollars per day, and one dollar for each hundred names on the tax list furnished by the collector. This sum was increased to five dollars per day, the commission on the names remaining the same. The compensation allowed these officers will amount to a large item in the national expenditures; for if there should be 50,000 taxable persons in each assessment district it would reach, for each one, the sum of \$2,000 per annum.

The tax gatherer, from whose presence we have heretofore been freed, will soon be in our midst. Where the object for which the taxes are levied less patriotic, the people might feel oppressed by the burden. As it is, but few will be found mean enough to grudge furnishing their mite towards the support of the government and the punishment of traitors.

From the Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ORIGINAL BILL.

Among the more important amendments to the bill are the following:

On all mineral, coal, except such as are known to the trade as "pea coal," and dist. coal, 3 cents per ton; provided that, for all contracts of lease for coal lands made before the 1st of April, 1862, the lessee shall pay the tax.

Tobacco—cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut and manufactured of all descriptions, not including snuff, cigars, and smoking tobacco prepared with all the stems in, or made exclusively of stems—valued at more than 30 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound; valued at any sum not exceeding 30 cents per pound, 10 cents per pound.

Snuff, manufactured of tobacco ground dry or damp, of all descriptions, 20 cents per pound.

Cigars, valued at not over \$5 per 1,000, \$1.50 per thousand; valued at over \$5 and not over \$10 per 1,000, \$2 per thousand; valued at over \$10 and not over \$20 per 1,000, \$2.50 per thousand; valued at over \$20 per 1,000, \$3.50 per thousand.

On all cloth, and all textile or knitted or felted fabrics, of cotton, wool or other materials, before the same has been dyed, bleached or prepared in any other manner, a duty of three per centum ad valorem.

On and after October next, a tax of one-half a cent shall be paid on cotton.

Whenever a duty is imposed upon any article, removed for consumption or sale, it shall apply only to such articles as are manufactured on and after the 1st of July next. No duty is to be levied upon any sales by judicial or executive officers, making auction sales by virtue of a judgment or decree of any court, nor to public sales made by executive or administrative officers.

Whiskey, twenty cents per gallon. No tax on distilled or rectified.

The tax on watches and piano fortes is stricken out.

On all horned cattle exceeding eighteen months old, slaughtered for sale, 30 cents a head. On all calves and cattle under that age, slaughtered for sale, five cents a head, and on all hogs exceeding six months old, slaughtered for sale, when the number thus slaughtered exceed twenty in any one year, ten cents a head.

Steam railroads and steamboats pay three per centum. Railroads, using other power than steam, and ferries, 12 per centum; and toll bridges, three per centum on the gross amount of all receipts.

Foreign passports, issued from the office of the secretary of state, \$5.

On the annual gains, profit or income exceed the sum of \$10,000, a duty of three per centum on the above first named sum. If the income exceeds \$10,000, a duty of five per centum upon all over \$600.

Any telegraphic dispatch, or message, when the charge for the first ten words does not exceed twenty cents, one cent; when the charge for the first ten words exceeds twenty cents, three cents.

Pach policy of insurance, or other instrument, by whatever name the same shall be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, whether against perils by the sea or by fire, or by other peril of any kind, made by an insurance company or its agents, twenty-five cents.

The dog tax of \$1 is stricken out.

In computing the allowance of drawback upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed in addition to the three per centum duty which shall have been paid on said articles, a drawback of five mills per pound in all cases where the duties imposed by this act upon the cotton used in the manufacture thereof have been previously paid. The amount of the allowance to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by the commissioners of internal revenue under the directions of the secretary of the treasury.

Sum of the act of August last, as imposed a direct tax of \$20,000,000 on the

United States, shall only be held to authorize the levy and collection of one tax to that amount, and no other tax shall be levied under and by virtue thereof, until the 1st of April, 1865, when the same shall be in full force and effect.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Special to Post.—There are flying rumors in the city to-day that Earl Russell has sent a communication to Secretary Seward protesting against the conduct of Gen. Butler towards the women of New Orleans. The rumor is probably without foundation, but if it is true, Earl Russell has made such a protest, he will get a fast reply. A new slave case is before the war department. A Maryland slave owner attempted to capture a fugitive slave in Alexandria, but the military authorities in that city refused to take the process and would not give up the negro. The owner immediately appealed to the war department.

New York, June 26.

The mayor voted the appropriation of \$30,000 for the St. Joseph hospital for the sick and wounded soldiers as not within the province of municipal government. An accident occurred on the Camden and A. & B. railroad, yesterday, by which one car was demolished and four others precipitated into the canal near Trenton. One man connected with Capt. Cook's Massachusetts battery was drowned, and 20 horses killed. The accident was caused by a detached train.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Flag Officer Davis' report of the White river affair says that the Union City accident the men were shot by the enemy while in the water.

Flag Officer Farragut communicates a report of the encounter between our gunboats in the Mississippi and the rebel artillery in the vicinity of Grand Gulf. The Wassatukon and Itasca were sent down to attack some earthworks in process of erection. They found a battery of rifled guns and 500 artillerymen ready to receive them. A vigorous fight ensued. The fort being a serious obstacle to have in the rear of the boats, Commander Palmer brought down the remainder of his squadron and shelled them out.

Gen. McClellan says the affair of the 25th is perfectly successful. All is quiet.

Banks, McDowell and Fremont have consolidated into an army called the army of Virginia, commanded by Gen. Pope. Fremont commands the first army corps, Banks the second and McDowell the third.

McCall's division, 10,000 strong, has reached McClellan, besides several thousand other troops.

In the senate the Humphrey impeachment case was decided, and a verdict of guilty rendered.

MEMPHIS, June 26.

General Grant has assumed the command of the district of West Tennessee. He has appointed Col. Webster commander of the post; Col. Hillyer, provost marshal of the district; and Lieut. Col. Anderson provost marshal of Memphis. The Union meeting, yesterday, was attended by 2,000 citizens. A full Union ticket was nominated for city officers. Five hundred bales of cotton were shipped north yesterday.

The Grenada Appeal, of the 19th, states that ten mortar boats passed Rodney, coming up. Beauregard denies, in a letter to the Mobile News, the capture of 10,000 prisoners by General Pope. Says from 100 to 200 stragglers were captured.

The Grenada Appeal, of the 20th, says that the rebel army of Mississippi has been greatly reinforced and the health of the soldiers improved.

The Jackson Mississippi says—The enemy have fallen back from Holly Springs.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Two rebel officers have arrived at City Point on their return to Fort Warren, as the rebel government will make no more individual exchanges till the United States agrees upon a general exchange. Prentiss and 60 others, taken at Shiloh, have been moved to Atlanta. A dispatch from Chattanooga says: "The rebels stamped from there, leaving everything behind."

The Charleston Mercury says all was quiet on Sunday at James Island, but the enemy were busy throwing up earthworks.

CHARLESTON, June 26.

The steamer Memphis, from Liverpool via Nassau, ran the blockade yesterday. She had aboard Mr. Ward late minister to China, and a valuable cargo of British goods. The Memphis is a new iron steamer.

CAIRO, June 26.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Gen. Lew Wallace and about twenty of his staff arrived from Memphis this morning, and are now at the St. Charles. His destination is unknown.

Col. Fry, the rebel commander at St. Charles, captured by Col. Fitch, arrived last evening on the naval hospital boat Red Rover, and is now at the Mound City hospital, very dangerously wounded.

Trustworthy information has been received that the confederate generals Bragg and Pillow are at Vicksburg with 30,000 men, including nearly all the remnants of Beauregard's army which have not been sent to Richmond as Chatham.

James B. Kimball, chief engineer, son of Walter Kimball, chief engineer, of Farragut's flag ship, Hartford, below Vicksburg, was badly wounded a few days since. He was on a ship with a foraging party when a guerrilla band opened upon them with the result above indicated. The wounds are severe but not considered dangerous.

MEMPHIS, June 24.

Gen. U. S. Grant and staff arrived in this city last evening, having ridden the last day of 500 miles, making forty miles of yesterday, and consuming but three days of the entire journey.

The city election in Memphis takes place on Thursday, the 26th inst. There are a diversity of candidates.

Col. Slack this morning, issued an address setting forth that every man before voting should take the oath of allegiance to the United States, the same as when getting a pass to go north. All officers refusing to do so are to be arrested and handed over to the authorities of the United States government, to be dealt with as not desiring the restoration of said government.

The penalty for an elector is of course not being allowed to vote at all.

The railroads leading to Columbus, Ky., will be opened by Major Sharp, and operating in a week. A heavy force is working at each end. Communication with Cairo will be soon shorter.

The road to Cairo will be opened in a few days, and then to Huntsville, Ala.

Northern men are flooding this city with goods of all descriptions. In a week one-half the lately arrived will want to go back.

I am informed by Major Sharp that the Memphis and Charleston railroad is now in running order to Grand Junction, this important work having just been completed. The first train, under United States auspices, will run to-night, the rolling stock being already equipped. We have just had news from St. Charles, Ark., that Colonel Ellet's command was still remains in undisturbed possession of the batteries of Villa Ridge. If the enemy is in the vicinity he

keeps very quiet. Some of the transports have lately been out on an expedition of reconnaissance, and passed as far as eighty miles up the White river, removing obstructions, &c. The trip was not made without incurring considerable danger, the enemy meeting them in guerrilla parties on the river banks, frequently firing on the Indiana boys; still the 46th seemed rather to like it, and are anxious to be reinforced that they may go farther into the interior and clear out the confederate marauders and cotton burners. The trip was made without the protection of the gunboats, the water being too low for them.

Vicksburg advices to the 17th, say that the federals fired half a dozen shots from their lower battery on Sunday. Considerable cotton has been burned in Madison parish.

The South Carolinian of the 17th, has positive advices that the authorities of France have formally recognized the confederate states of America. They came from a private dispatch from Richmond as usual.

The rebel Colonel John H. Morgan, is to fill a place in Stonewall Jackson's army, vacated by the death of Ashby.

The Knoxville Register of the 14th, reports all quiet at Chattanooga.

MEMPHIS, June 26.—A. N.

The Union meeting yesterday was a moderate success.

The mayor, John Park, and three aldermen have taken the oath of allegiance. The rest of the city officers refuse.

The telegraph line is now open from Jackson to Columbus, Ky., and Cairo, Ill., and commercial dispatches will be received this evening.

Advices from Richmond, dated June 20, have been received.

The naval committee declared the burning of the steamer Virginia (Merrimack) in James River uncalled for.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

CITY POINT, June 26.

Last night one of our gunboats moved up and shelled the rebels on the Petersburg road, but without casualties on their side according to their own account of the affair.

Gen. Longstreet issued a flaming address to his troops on Monday, in view of the great conflict imminent, inciting to new deeds of heroism and advising them to aim low and make sure of the mark.

The official lists of the rebel losses at the battle of Fair Oaks have been published. Eighty-five regiments and battalions in all were engaged, sustaining a loss of killed, wounded and missing of 5,897.

The rate of postage on letters in the southern confederacy has been raised from 5 to 10c.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The British post office department has withdrawn its proposition made in 1857, and formally accepted by Postmaster Gen. Blair, in November last, for a reduced rate of international letter postage, from 25 to 12c, between the countries. The United States post office department did not anticipate this withdrawal, after the subject was favorably re-opened by the present postmaster general upon the British basis. This result is much to be regretted.

BURNT CHIMNEYS, June 24.

Here's a letter.—A dashing reconnoissance was made by Capt. Keenan, with two companies of cavalry, to James river, on Saturday. The captain understood from citizens residing on James river that a gunboat had of late been signaling the shore and firing on the boats, and he determined to undertake to communicate with her. He found Gen. Henry A. Wise held a position opposite Fort Darling with 5,000 troops, constituting the extreme right of the rebel army. The pickets of the rebels reached along the river bank several miles below, and as they were closely posted, the captain determined to hazard the probability of capture, and go aboard alone. He penetrated in the early morning the enemy's picket line, and forced a negro to show him to the Galena, Capt. Keenan having a pistol to the negro's head to prevent treachery. He remained on board the Galena till daylight and then rejoined his command, having accomplished his purpose.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

The following orders have been issued:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Camp Lincoln, June 26.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 186.—The disinterment of bodies on the field of battle being found prejudicial to the health of the troops is strictly prohibited. By command of MAR. GEN. MCCLELLAN.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 19.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 186.—The extra issue of whiskey heretofore ordered will be immediately discontinued. All commanding officers are enjoined strictly to enforce the existing orders, and to see that no coffee be served to troops, immediately after revelling. By command of MAR. GEN. MCCLELLAN.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

Tribune's correspondence.—We have excellent authority for saying that the evidence already taken before the judiciary committee of the house in the case of Ben Wood is stronger than that which expelled Senator Bright, and that Wood's expulsion from the house is certain.

The bill to carry into effect the recent slave trade treaty with Great Britain, which passed the senate, with only four negative votes, cast by Carlisle, Kennedy, Powell and Salsbury, creates three judges at a \$25,000 salary each, and three arbitrators.

New York, June 27.

The steamer Philadelphia from Beaulieu and Ericson from Key West, 18th and Port Royal 23d, has arrived. The Ericson brings Gen. Benham and staff, and 400 passengers, and 67 soldiers wounded in the late engagement on James Island, near Charleston. The United States troops under Benham made an attack at 4 A. M. of the 16th, and were repulsed, after four hours hard fighting, with a loss of 688 killed, wounded and missing. The Michigan 8th had 260 men left at roll call. The New York 79th suffered severely. The Union troops were obliged to retreat under cover of our gunboats. The account of the fight, copied from the Charleston papers, is correct.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

MEMPHIS, June 26.

The Little Rock Democrat says there are in Arkansas and Tennessee 12,000 federalists scattered over a large extent of country, the largest body, 5,000 to 6,000, are in the vicinity of Batesville.

LATES.—They have crossed White river, and are retreating towards Missouri.

Special to Journal.—Quincy, June 27.

Guerrilla parties which have been forming all winter in north-eastern Missouri, are now in an effective shape, and well armed, having a number of small cannon. They number about 700; part of this gang attacked a small party of state troops, Wednesday, near Monticello, killing eight and wounding a number more. Guerrilla loss not ascertained.

New York, June 27.

The following are among the wounded at James Island: G. D. Allen, amputation of right arm; S. J. D. Donahoe, gripe shot in shoulder, both of the 8th Michigan.

NEW YORK, June 27.

The Newberne Progress, of the 21st, reports that the rebels at Kingston and Goldboro are living on half rations and frequently deserting. The rebel pickets had burnt Tuscarora, and destroyed part of the railroad. It was reported that 15 rebels had been killed at Fisherville by the explosion of a shell thrown by one of our gunboats, which did not burst at the time it was fired.

New York, June 27.

Flour receipts 22,163 barrels, market 5c better; sales 15,000 barrels, 4,254-50 super western, 4,704-95 common to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 124,132 bushels, market active and 12c better; sales 150,000 bushels, 1,014-05 Chicago spring, 1,064-12 Milwaukee, 1,113-00, 1,254-12, 1,254-12 common white western, 1,214-13 good winter red western. Stocks better, fair business, Tennessee 6s 58 1/2, Virginia 66c, Missouri 51 1/2.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.

Flour firm. Wheat 23c higher, closing firm at 8 1/2 for No. 1 and 7 1/2 for No. 2.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

Metropolitan Steam Dye Works.
Sidney Halisch,
No. 195 North Clark street, between Monroe and Adams.

DYER AND CLEANER
of all kinds of
Silk & Woollen Goods, Trapes Shawls, &c.
All work done in this establishment warranted to give satisfaction. Orders by express promptly attended to.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
Scales
OF ALL KINDS.
Also,
WAREHOUSES, SHEDS, LUMBER
PRESSSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
112 Lake street, Chicago.
For sale in Janesville by R. J. RICHARDSON.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
Photograph Portraits.
We have just received another large invoice of Photograph Albums, some beautiful styles.—
Splendid.

Photographs of Gov. Harvey,
with his own signature, for sale.
J. J. DEARBORN.

REMOVAL.
THE JEWELRY STORE OF
WEBB & LEE
Has been removed to Lappin's Corner, Cor. Main and Milwaukee sts.

Keep Your Feet Dry
BY using the Water Proof Leather Preservative.
Price 10 cents.

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE STORE
HAS BEEN
REMOVED FROM MYERS' BLOCK
to the
Opposite Side of Main Street.
One door north of
JOE TALLMAN & COLLINS' DRUG STORE.

WHITING.
WHITE GLUE,
at
TALLMAN & COLLINS.

PASTURAGE TO LET.
130 ACRES of pasture to let, about six miles west of Janesville, mostly of grass, well watered, enclosed by good new board fence. Apply to Dams & Currie or N. Dearborn.

Wall Paper.
We have to-day received from the Mills 19 cases more of
Wall and Writing Papers.
Our assortment of Wall Paper is again complete. Prices from 5c to 25c per roll. A good Satin Paper for one shilling per roll.

Twenty Per Cent Saved
by buying our Writing Papers and Plain Papers of us, as we are enabled to sell at 20 per cent. below the lowest price elsewhere.

SEE THOSE FRUIT JARS
AT
WHEELOCK'S.
14 KINDS of the best ever made. Will be sold very low.
June 18th, 1862. J. J. DEARBORN.

Hoop Skirts! Hoop Skirts!
We have just received, direct from the manufacturers, a splendid assortment of
Skirts for Ladies, Misses and Children,
made in the very best manner and of the best tempered steel, and which will be sold at the
Lowest Cash Price.
Call and see them, at RICH GALT & BROS., my3d4wt
At Chapman's 21c's old stand.

First Great Arrival

First Great Arrival
 —OF—
SPRING GOODS
 BY
RIORDAN & LEECH.
 NOTWITHSTANDING that other merchants are
 claiming the first arrivals of the season, it is
 well known fact that our
NEW STOCK

has been exhibited to the people
Several Days in Advance
 of any other store in town, and our Buyer having be
THE FIRST SELECTION
 of the New York markets, we are enabled to offer to
Choicest Variety of Goods
 to be found in any city in the west.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
 Beautiful Plaid and Striped Mozambique, Broche Moplin,
 India, Striped Remont, Hunyadi, Broche Poplin,
 Chant Plaid, Paris, Red Poppe, Black and White
 Checks, Silk Warp dits, Gascan, New
 Style of Chant Delaine, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES!
 English Thread Laces, Black
 Brunswick Laces, Muslin Edging and
 Inserting, Ladies' Hand &c. Extra.
 Fine Swiss Lace, Black and White
 and Button Edge ditto the most qualitative, to-
 gether with an extensive stock of Ladies and
 Gents' Stockings, Gloves, &c., &c. Also plain and doted

SWISS
 Muslins; Jaconets, Cambrics, Brilliants, &
 New Style of

SPRING CLOAKS.
 In cloth and silk.

Stella Shawls, Cashmere Shawls, &c

Ladies Cloakings
of every shade and color. A large lot of
PARASOLS
bought at auction, which will be sold at corresponding
low prices.

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS!
consisting of three ply Linen Collars, Neck Ties, &c.
A beautiful line of French, English and American
Fancy Cassimeres and Coatings

available for the present season. An entire stock

DOMESTICS,

consisting of

Washed and Brown Sheetings and
Shirtings, Pillow Case Goods,
Shirtings, Stripes, Denims,
Tickings, Cottonades, &c.,

all of which have been purchased since the late decline in cotton goods and will be sold at corresponding low prices.

Boots and Shoes
and
CROCKERY!
It is unnecessary to enumerate our extensive stock
we solicit
AN EXAMINATION
of our assortment of goods, and are quite certain that
they will be found at least equal to any other before order
to the Janesville community.
apl24dwtf **RIORDAN & LEECH**

THE OLD SHOP
UNDER
A New Administration

THE firm of Hemming & Thomas having been
dissolved, the subscriber will continue the business
on the stand of the old firm, and will endeavor to
KEEP UP
the reputation of the Old Shop as the
Best Boot and Shoe Establishment
in Janesville. He is now receiving a very large
shipment.

STOCK OF NEW GOODS,
embracing every variety and style of work, from
finest quality of
Childrens' and Ladies' Shoes
to the heaviest article of
Men's Boots
which will be sold at the
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES,
and which cannot be excelled by any dealer in these
The Manufacturing Department
will, as usual, receive special attention, and the pros-
picious order appeals with the utmost confidence to the
prompt establishment by the late fair for the
Superior Character
of the work turned out. This reputation he means
Fully Maintain,
and pledges himself to "his friends to furnish at
times an article that for durability of wear, quality

UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION

I tender his thanks for the liberal custom he has
fore given to shop, the proprietor asks old friends
the public generally to give him a call.

Janeville, April 23d, 1862.

E. THOMAS
ap22dawett

BRUSH DEPOT

MORE BRUSHES, MORE BRUSHES

I In addition to our large stock, we have just received

Another Large Invoice of Brushes

Some kinds never before brought to this market.

SOLD VERY LOW

Leather Back Horse Brushes.
Horn Back Brushes for whitewashing fences and
old buildings.
Scrubbing with long handles, Brushes.
Scrubbing with short handles, Brushes.
Horse Man Brushes.
Long Chasing Brushes.
Horn Back Window Brushes.
For Marking Box Brushes.
Assorted Brushes.
All kinds of Scrub Brushes, cheap! quite cheap!
White Wash, White Wash, Brushes.
Masons' Brushes.

MARKING BRUSHES
 Hair Brushes, 2c to \$3.00.
 White Wash Brushes, 2c to \$4.00. At the
BRUSH DEPOT
BRUSH DEPOT
BRUSH DEPOT
TALLMAN & COLLINS
TALLMAN & COLLINS
 my8 **TALLMAN & COLLINS.**

BAILEY'S BOOT & SHOE ST
 HAS BEEN
REMOVED
 from Myers' Block to the
 Opposite Side of Main Street,
 one door north of
JOE TALLMAN & COLLINS' DRUG STORE.

FRESH FRUITS!
 ARRIVED TO-DAY AT
WHEELER'S
 FRESH Tomatoes, Peas, Peaches, Fresh Peas,
 and all kinds of Berries, Potatoes, Beans,
 Oysters, Sardines, &c. Pickled Limes, Pickles,
 corn and Ice Cream. Also some new
 Diaphane Mustard, London Club and Worcester
 Sauce, &c. &c.
 Jacksonville, Fla. May 2d. 1882.

